

LABOR CLARION

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No. 11

Work-Relief Measure Adopted by Congress To Employ Millions

Final approval by the United States Senate of the \$4,880,000,000 work-relief bill on Friday last makes possible a program which is expected to furnish employment for 3,500,000 workers.

The bill was enacted after a bitter struggle, politics having been injected into the debate. In the House, which previously the same day had approved the measure, political opponents asserted that "Congress was putting into the President's hands an implement to assure his re-election in 1936."

Preparations were immediately made to take the bill by airplane to the President for signature. The chief executive, who has been enjoying a fishing vacation in West Indian waters, signed the measure and returned to Washington.

Under the terms of the bill a board is to be set up to handle the enormous sum, said to be the largest appropriation in history, the members of which are likely to be Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator; Rexford G. Tugwell, under-secretary of agriculture; Secretary Ickes and Rear Admiral C. J. Peoples. The President is given almost unlimited power for two years in using the fund.

White House officials said that President Roosevelt would hold a series of conferences before deciding upon the final make-up of the board which will handle the spending of the \$4,880,000,000 relief fund.

All Classes of Labor to Benefit

The \$4,000,000,000 fund is to be spent for federal and non-federal public works, highways, housing, rural electrification, farm improvement, education, "white collar" work and numerous other projects.

Of the \$880,000,000 transferred from unexpended balances of the R.F.C. and other agencies to the Relief Administration, around \$300,000,000 is to be returned to the P.W.A. and various departments that loaned funds to finance relief pending approval of the measure.

Loans to finance purchase of farm lands by farmers, share-croppers, tenants and farm laborers are authorized.

Prevailing Wage and Security Wage

Payment of prevailing wages on permanent federal buildings is required, but the proposed \$50 a month "security wage" may be paid relief workers on other projects.

Not less than 26 per cent of the cost of state, municipal and other political subdivision projects under a \$900,000,000 allocation shall go to labor, the President to determine the factors that comprise labor costs.

Federal rivers and harbors, public building and reclamation projects must be supervised by the War, Treasury and Interior Departments now having jurisdiction.

The President is authorized to issue regulations

the violations of which would bring a penalty of \$1000. Those practicing fraud in obtaining contracts or relief will be subject to a fine of \$2000.

How Money Is to Be Spent

Under the \$4,880,000,000 fund, allocations are made to eight divisions of projects, with authority for the President to shift 20 per cent, or \$800,000,000, to various projects under a flexible provision. Allocations earmarked are:

1. Highways, roads, streets and grade crossings, \$800,000,000
2. Rural rehabilitation and relief in stricken agricultural areas, and water conservation, transmountain water diversion, irrigation and reclamation, \$500,000,000.
3. Rural electrification, \$100,000,000.
4. Housing, \$450,000,000.
5. Assistance for educational, professional and clerical persons, \$300,000,000.
6. Civilian Conservation Corps, \$600,000,000.
7. Loans and grants for non-federal projects, \$900,000,000.
8. Sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, reforestation, forestation, flood control, rivers and harbors, and miscellaneous projects, \$350,000,000.

Special Day at Exposition for California Federation of Labor

Members of the California State Federation of Labor will have their own day at the California-Pacific International Exposition, which opens in San Diego May 29.

No formal program is contemplated for September 17, their day, during the annual convention, as delegates will desire to spend their time enjoying the natural beauties of 1400-acre Balboa Park, site of the exposition, and the many attractions of the world's fair itself.

Injunction Continued In One-Man Car Case

The temporary injunction restraining the City of San Francisco from interfering with the operation of one-man street cars by the Market Street Railway, despite the city ordinance forbidding such operation, was continued in effect by Judge Harold Louderback in the Federal Court on Monday last.

At the same time the case was referred to H. M. Wright, as special master in chancery, who will hold hearings and submit his findings to the court. Judge Louderback, in denying the city's motion for dismissal of the railway's petition for a permanent injunction to prevent the enforcement of the ordinance against one-man cars, announced the case would be determined on its merits.

Meanwhile operation of the one-man cars continues, and announcement is made that their number will be increased immediately.

Wright, who will conduct the hearings, is the same master who recently recommended in the case of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company that the decision of the State Railroad Commission in reducing gas rates more than a million dollars annually be overruled.

Green Declares That Industry's Lockout Of Labor Continues

Those who own and control work opportunities in private industry are making no appreciable headway in providing jobs for our stupendous unemployed army, numbering over eleven million able-bodied adults. The only hope for these unfortunates and their dependents is the government's \$4,800,000,000 work relief program.

These are the outstanding points in the current statement on unemployment by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Pointing out that the improvement in business which began last September and continued through January put 639,000 persons to work, Green declares this upturn ended in February, adding:

"It is clear now that we can not expect this year's spring busy season in industry to bring any further progress in putting the unemployed to work. We can hope only for temporary jobs, which will be lost again by summer, for industrial production in February rose less than the usual seasonal amount. Production in February exceeded last year by only 10 per cent. The gain in employment in February this year was less than last year, amounting to 250,000 jobs, compared with 370,000 last year. Thus, in creating jobs for the unemployed, we actually lost ground in February, since employment exceeded last year by only 519,000, compared to 639,000 in January. The total number without work in February was still above 11,000,000.

"It is significant that we are at present making no progress whatever in putting the unemployed to work in industry. Prospects for further re-employment before next fall are slight. Whatever work is given to the 11,000,000 unemployed will be that furnished on a relief basis through the government \$4,800,000,000 program. When nearly one-third of our wage and small-salaried workers must either go without work or accept work on a charity basis, we may expect serious consequences to the morale of our entire nation.

"Statistical information, recently made available, enables us to improve our unemployment estimate. Pending revision, which is now in process, no estimates of total unemployment in the United States will be published."

Mr. Green also emphasized the fact that trade unions are still heavily hit by unemployment, reports received by the A. F. of L. showing that 20 per cent of the union members were jobless in February, 1935, as against February, 1934, and that for March 19.4 per cent were jobless as against 21.3 per cent in March, 1934.

FATAL CLASH WITH UNEMPLOYED

Two men were killed and five persons wounded in a battle between officers and unemployed when trouble started over eviction of tenants at Gallup, N. M. A crowd of about 100 men and women charged the officers. A few were armed. Others swung clubs and wielded knives and ice picks.

Conference Called on Bay Bridge Accidents

An accident on the San Francisco-Oakland bay bridge last Sunday, in which a six-ton cable fell from the bridge towers through the roof of a warehouse on pier 24, has called attention to the alarming list of serious accidents which have accompanied the work on the bridge structure.

According to Timothy A. Reardon, eleven men have been killed and 1395 injured, 557 so seriously that they could not return to work, since the inception of the work.

This appalling list of casualties has induced Reardon to call a safety conference to be held in the State building, to consider "the crying need for greater safety precautions."

In an effort to arrive at some concerted plan to prevent further accidents, Reardon has invited members of the major bridge contracting firms, their safety engineers, state safety engineers, and C. H. Fry, superintendent of safety for the Industrial Accident Commission, to be present at the conference. Reardon also has reached an agreement with the painting contractors on the Bay bridge that all workers will wear pneumatic vests, and that a launch will be kept on patrol duty between all piers during the progress of the painting.

In contrast to the almost unbelievable number of accidents on the Bay bridge, the state labor official points out that there has not been a single death or a major accident during the construction of the Golden Gate bridge.

Announcement of an investigation of San Francisco-Oakland bay bridge casualties drew from Chief Engineer C. H. Purcell the statement that the death toll is "less than the death rate for all the inhabitants of California."

With an average daily payroll since ground-breaking of 2180 men on actual location, Purcell reported to State Director of Public Works Earl Lee Kelly the fatalities average less than four men per thousand per year. The death rate in California, he pointed out, is approximately eleven persons per thousand per year.

DUBLIN STRIKE CONTINUES

Settlement of the long strike of the Dublin, Irish Free State, tramway and bus employees was postponed when by a majority of 350 the men rejected the government's proposal that representatives of the strikers and the tramways company begin negotiations for adjusting the trouble, with

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the proviso that the employees return to work pending the negotiations. Evidently preferring to reach strike settlement terms before going back to the job, the proposal was voted down. The vote was 1521 against and 1171 for accepting the government's plan.

INCREASED WHOLESALE PRICES

Reversing the downward trend of the two preceding weeks, wholesale commodity prices again turned upward during the last week of March, Commissioner Lubin of the United States bureau of labor statistics announced last week. Sharp advances in prices of foods were responsible for the increase in the combined index. Fuel and lighting materials and metals and metal products were fractionally higher. Average prices of farm products, hides and leather products, building materials, and chemicals and drugs were lower, while those for textile products, house-furnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities were stationary. "The week's index," Lubin stated, "is 7½ per cent higher than for the corresponding week of 1934 and 31½ per cent higher than two years ago, when the indexes were 73.4 and 60.1, respectively."

Most Important N.R.A. Victory Is Decision in Poultry Case

Donald R. Richberg, chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board, said last week:

"The opinion and decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (New York), handed down April 1, in the case of the United States vs. A. L. A. Schechter Poultry Corporation, in which the court unanimously sustained the constitutionality of the National Industrial Recovery Act, is the most important judicial opinion rendered on the N.R.A."

The defendants were convicted by a jury of of conspiracy, violation of the N.I.R.A. and of the code of fair competition for the live poultry industry. The Court of Appeals sustained the convictions except violations of minimum wages and maximum hours, which were not sustained by two of the judges for reasons expressly confined to this particular case."

The government announced it would immediately appeal to the United States Supreme Court the decision that the wages and hours provisions of the poultry code are unconstitutional.

The Appeals Court decision sustained the government in seventeen of nineteen counts against the Schechter concern in connection with alleged violation of the N.R.A. code.

The A. L. A. Schechter Poultry Corporation and the Schechter Poultry Market are the two largest wholesale poultry concerns in Brooklyn, N. Y. On November 1, 1934, the companies and three of their officers were convicted in the Federal Court of having violated a number of the provisions of the N.R.A. poultry code. The counts charging violation included filing of false returns on sales volumes, failure and refusal to file reports with code authorities, sale of uninspected poultry and poultry unfit for human consumption, and violation of code wages and hours provisions.

The Federal Court sustained the government, sentencing one of the firms' officers to jail for three months, one for two months, and one for one month. In addition the court fined the officials \$7425, of which sum \$650 was imposed for violating the code provisions which established a wage rate of 50 cents an hour for a forty-eight hour week. It was indicated in testimony that the concerns worked employees seventy-three hours a week at 30 cents an hour.

Trouble Is Averted In Lettuce District

Citizens and officials of Monterey County and the great lettuce-producing valleys adjoining Salinas, Watsonville and Monterey are congratulating themselves that there is little danger of a repetition this year of the tragic labor disturbances of last season's harvest.

The season for the gathering, processing and shipping of the lettuce, recently opened, continues till late in the fall, and gives employment to thousands. Last year the whole district was kept in a turmoil and two workers were killed when vigilantes and deputy sheriffs assaulted a warehouse in which strikers were assembled, and after routing the men and women, resorted to arson.

Later in the season the strike was settled and an agreement was signed, under the terms of which the Agricultural Workers' Union and the growers agreed to submit future differences to arbitration. The union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Several of the shippers operate also in the Imperial Valley, where the lettuce season closes about the time the Monterey season begins. It is customary for many of the workers to come north also.

This year one of the shippers brought with him a considerable number of the strike-breakers who had been employed in the southern fields, and impressed upon the Monterey authorities that there was again likely to be trouble. As a result the vigilantes were reorganized and deputy sheriffs were engaged and armed with guns and other weapons, and matters assumed a threatening aspect.

Joseph Casey, American Federation of Labor representative, who was in the south, was communicated with and left immediately for Monterey. On his arrival he found everything set for another reign of terror, and got in touch with the officials and employers. He reminded them of the arbitration agreement and insisted that it would be against all reason to encourage the vigilante program. The employment of strike-breakers, he said, would open up the old strife.

The officials and employers were impressed with Casey's presentation and gave assurances that the strike-breakers would not be employed.

The result is that the season starts out with every indication that there will be peace in the lettuce fields this year, and that both workers and employers will enjoy a profitable season.

Ferryboatmen Lose Long Fight For Overtime Pay for Members

Under a decision filed last week, Federal Judge St. Sure holds that ferry employees who worked shifts of twelve hours on and twenty-four hours off are not entitled to overtime beyond the eight-hour day.

The decision is the culmination of an eight-year fight of the local Ferryboatmen's Union against the Southern Pacific, the Northwestern Pacific and the Western Pacific railroads to recover between \$60,000 and \$90,000 in overtime pay alleged to be due its members.

The men claimed the overtime pay by virtue of an award by an arbitration board under the railway labor act setting the eight-hour day. The companies appealed to the federal courts, and while the litigation was pending worked some of the ferryboatmen the "twelve on and twenty-four hours off," at the same time making the weekly hours the same as those worked by the eight-hour men.

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Conscription of Labor Voted Down by House

Reversing a previous stand, the House of Representatives has voted for a ban on war-time conscription of labor and moved slowly toward final approval of the McSwain anti-war profits bill.

It also wrote into the measure an amendment forbidding use on foreign soil of persons drafted into the armed forces. The ban against foreign service for draftees was made to apply to all those not in the army or the National Guard.

Without reaching a final vote on the bill itself, the House voted other significant changes. It approved amendments authorizing closing of stock and commodity exchanges and made the measure applicable only upon a declaration of war, instead of upon the declaration of a national emergency.

Despite changes, however, the measure shaped up toward a final vote still holding its provisions for placing a "ceiling" on prices at the outbreak of a war and authorizing conscription of many classes of persons, businesses, industries and properties necessary to conduct war.

House approval would send the measure to the Senate, where a fiery battle to substitute the sterner provisions of the Senate Munitions Committee plan is sure to ensue. The Senate group has drafted a program that would literally tax war profits out of existence, and provide that officers of corporations be mustered into the army. They could be transferred to combat duty on failure to co-operate.

Will Represent American Labor

At I. L. O. Conference at Geneva

David Dubinsky, who in 1911 came to America as an escaped prisoner of the Russian czar's government, has sailed from New York City for Geneva, Switzerland, where he will represent United States labor at the annual meeting of the International Labor Office, created by the League of Nations, says "Labor."

He was appointed by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

Dubinsky is president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and a vice-president of the Federation. He is 43 years of age and has had one of the most colorful careers in the American labor movement.

Born on Washington's birthday, in 1892, at Brest-Litovsk, Poland, when that country was under czarist rule, Dubinsky joined the Russian Bakers' Union when he was 14 years of age.

A year later he was arrested for political activities, but managed to escape. This freedom, however, lasted for only twelve months. Rearrested for participating in a bakers' strike, Dubinsky served eighteen months in prison and was then exiled to Siberia for life.

He escaped and, after a series of hazardous adventures, managed to reach the United States in 1911. His first job here was in a garment factory. He immediately joined the union. After

serving in various local and district offices, he became a general vice-president in 1920. He was elected international president of the organization in 1931, and an A. F. of L. vice-president in 1934.

Publisher Tries to Economize

By Violating Code Provisions

Lengthening the work-week of his employees from forty hours to forty-eight hours without any increase in wages was the subversive plan adopted by A. J. Wiltse, manager of the Ann Arbor, Mich., "Press," to recoup an alleged loss of \$10,000 out of \$200,000 business last year, and to guard against future losses.

The scheme boosts the hours in the plant eight hours above the minimum in the graphic arts code and cuts the wages to 20 per cent below the code minimum. Because of his anti-union principles, Ann Arbor Typographical Union terminated its agreement with Wiltse a number of months ago.

According to Harry H. Reifin, secretary of the Ann Arbor Trades and Labor Council, most of the printing for the University of Michigan is done by the Wiltse concern. Reifin said a bill would soon be introduced in the State Legislature taking the university work away from Wiltse, and he urged trade union members throughout the state to ask their representatives and senators to support the measure.

Guild Claims Freedom of Press

Is Violated by Berkeley Police

Complaining of the action of the Berkeley police in attempting to stop the circulation of "certain handbills of an editorial and non-commercial nature," the Newspaper Guild of the San Francisco Bay District has addressed a letter to the City Council of the university city in which it says in part:

"The fact that certain persons have been arrested in this connection has been pointed out to us by students of the University of California, and we understand the action has been taken under authority of a city ordinance."

Asserting that the supreme ideal of the Newspaper Guild is "the upholding of the freedom of the press," the Guild declares it will "fight for the right of Americans to distribute and to read any handbill or other publication that violates no law of decency or propriety." To deny the right to distribute publications which are of non-commercial character amounts to denial of the freedom of the press, it is stated.

The Guild offers to the City Council "heartily co-operation in this or any other move to safeguard the community in full enjoyment of its liberty under the Constitution of the United States."

The letter is signed by Redfern Mason, as president of the Guild.

N.R.A. Compliance Is Urged by President

There is no excuse for members of trade and industry subject to codes to fail to give them whole-hearted support and "it is my desire that the full power of the National Recovery Administration shall be exerted . . . to . . . obtain compliance . . ." according to President Roosevelt.

The chief executive made this statement to Donald Richberg, chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board, in a letter of which copies have been received in San Francisco and broadcast throughout the eight Western states of California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and Arizona by Donald Renshaw, Western Regional N.R.A. director.

Renshaw called attention to the fact that despite rumors to the contrary, compliance efforts have increased and both labor and industry are benefiting from compliance efforts more than ever before.

Restitutions of wages to Western workers who had been paid below code levels has amounted to \$176,898.39 in the eight Western states between January 2, 1935, and March 16, said Renshaw. During this period approximately 600 trade practice complaints have been adjusted for employers by Western N.R.A. offices, in addition to the large number of trade practice complaints handled by code authority executives.

SANTA BARBARA BUTCHERS BENEFIT

Joseph Y. Henderson, International representative of the Butchers' Union, has just returned from Santa Barbara. He reports that he assisted in putting into effect the wage and hour provisions of the N.R.A. code for the retail butcher trade in that city, under which the working hours were reduced from sixty-five weekly to forty-eight.



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Evidence of Corporation Prosperity

One can readily understand the opposition of capitalists and great industrialists to laws which prescribe publicity for their transactions, their incomes and their salaries as corporation officials, after reading disclosures made last week by the Securities and Exchange Commission, in connection with applications for permanent listing of securities on stock exchanges.

It is revealed that in 1934 600 executives of American industrial corporations received in salaries \$10,000,000, ranging from a few thousands to \$125,000 each. The total salaries of 119 presidents of companies aggregated \$4,360,000. Four of these received \$100,000 or more, and thirty were paid more than \$50,000. And the average for the group was \$36,000.

Three officials of a San Francisco corporation whose stockholders are awaiting payment of deferred dividends received salaries of \$67,500, \$45,900 and \$36,000 respectively. Another San Franciscan received \$60,000 as president of one oil company and \$48,000 from another.

The president of the United States Rubber Company drew down a salary of \$125,000; the Standard Oil Company of Indiana paid its president \$117,900, and George Horace Lorimer, editor of the "Saturday Evening Post," had to be satisfied with \$100,000.

It would be interesting to know how many of the great corporations mentioned in the commission's report had passed on to their employees some of their increased prosperity in better wages.

Coercing the Legislature

One of the most shameless bluffs ever sprung on any community is the threat of the moving picture industry to abandon California in the event of the passage of certain tax laws now before the State Legislature.

Led by William Randolph Hearst and his associates in the industry, and with the aid of that worthy's newspapers, it is being made to appear that certain privileges should be accorded the picture industry on no other plea than that it is a great business and that its loss to the state would be tremendous—the same tactics as are used by the highwayman who holds a gun pointed at the heart of the victim and demands his purse.

"Competition for these personalities" [the fifty or sixty individuals "without whom operations would be impossible"] "from foreign countries is becoming keener every day. England is offering huge sums, and in many cases pays the taxes on these sums as an extra inducement. Other countries are attempting to attract producers and stars through subsidies. Were these personalities to

leave, the business would be destroyed, and without them the producers would not have to worry about any sort of taxation, for there would be no film industry."

This is the argument of Joseph M. Schenck, president of two of the film companies, who declares that "we do not want to leave our home," and that they should not be driven out.

Probably for generations to come the question of taxation will have more prominence in the legislative problems of state and nation than ever before. The liabilities incurred during the depression by government will have to be redeemed. The picture industry has felt the depression perhaps less than any other, and the "fifty or sixty" indispensables may consider themselves fortunate that they have such a wonderful industry behind them.

When all is said and done, southern California is the natural home of such an industry. Florida, London, or any other locality that has been mentioned, would be handicapped to such an extent that it seems ludicrous to consider them. And the tax gatherer will find the producers and actors wherever they locate.

The talk of "punitive taxes" and the taking away of the "greatest part of their earnings" is mere buncombe. No matter what the result of the Legislature's deliberations may be, the film industry should be made to pay its share of state taxation. To provide otherwise would be to endanger the validity of tax measures.

To threaten that the industry will abandon the state in order to coerce the Legislature is worthy of a Hearst; but one may be surprised that some of the leading lights in movie picturedom, to whom the public has been so liberal, should join with him in such a despicable act.

The Fascist Steel Industry

The steel industry, speaking through the American Iron and Steel Institute, has formally denounced the Wagner bill on labor disputes. It declares that the purpose of the bill is to "create a monopoly in favor of professional labor unions." The bill would "strangle" the company union, the industry further declares, and the closed shop is "un-American," and contrary to the wishes of the employees.

One would think that the employees might be left to express their wishes in their own way; but the leaders of the steel industry do not stop with that. They declare that they object to the whole principle of majority rule embodied in the bill.

"The bill provides," says this pronouncement of the steel barons, "that representatives of a majority of the employees in any unit shall be the exclusive representatives of all the employees in such unit. The steel industry believes that such majority rule is unfair to union and non-union groups alike."

Probably the steel magnates did not realize it, but they expressed the reactionary tyranny of all time. There are only two kinds of rule—majority rule and minority rule; for an absolute despotism is simply a regime under which a minority of one person wields all authority. If the majority of steel workers are not allowed to choose their own representatives, then clearly a minority will have to do so and it hardly needs saying that this minority will be one acceptable to the management, and under constant pressure to do what the management wishes. Why not throw off the mask, and say frankly that the steel barons mean to maintain autocracy in their industry?

The steel industry not only denounces, but threatens. "Its enactment" (the Wagner bill), says the Institute, "would set the stage for a conflict which would injure the relations between employees and employers for all time, and seriously retard national recovery."

In plainer words, the men who control the steel industry write themselves down as ready to pro-

long the depression, and inaugurate an industrial war of which no one can see the end, rather than bargain with representatives of their workers chosen just as every member of Congress, every legislator, governor, city councilman in the United States is chosen, and even the President of the United States himself!

INTERESTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

American scientists excavating in the Orient have uncovered the remains of towns where people lived close to 8000 years ago. These are known as the "painted pottery people"; and, coming from no one knows where, swept over the Bible lands of Mesopotamia and Syria nearly 6000 years before Christ. In one buried kitchen a pot was found on the cooking place, with the lid still on and meat bones inside. Probably the people abandoned the village at the raid of an enemy.

Pottery, whether painted or not, is a very old thing in human development—but not the oldest. The art of making fire must be older; for only people who have command of fire can bake pottery. Perhaps older still is the first use of flint as a cutting edge; at least it has been found in levels where yet no trace of fire has been discovered. And the art of fire making is so old that our Neanderthal predecessors, usually regarded as a separate human species, warmed their shelters with fire during the glacial period.

Pottery probably came later than the bow and arrow, and certainly earlier than the smelting of metal. Last of all the devices called the great primitive inventions is the wheel; and the spread of that seems to have been stopped by the oceans. Egyptian kings were driving in chariots at least 4000 years ago—but there was not a wheel in the Western continent when Columbus came.

Of the artistic merits of those pottery paintings found in Mesopotamia the scientists have told us nothing. We do know, however, that there were truly great painters thousands of years before the earliest date yet set for those Oriental cities. Our Cro-Magnon ancestors painted the bison on the caves of western Europe with a skill unsurpassed yet.—I. L. N. S.

CINEMA JITTERS

This has been a hard year for the movie magnates. First Upton Sinclair has them in hysterics with his suggestion that the movie industry pay their share of taxes. And then, just when they heave a sigh of relief and settle down to their daily routine of making inanity audible and lubricity visible, comes their trusted friend, Governor Merriam, with the same radical idea. That, friends, was the "most unkindest cut of all!"

No wonder Joe Schenck says that the picture producers are tired of California's "soak the rich" slogan. (The thought might occur that the only other alternative is to "soak the poor"—but that is beside the point.)

The point is that the movie magnates threaten to go—not back to Seventh avenue—but to Florida. They have talked about it so much in the past year that they are almost beginning to believe it themselves.

The "Epic News" has a suggestion for the EPIC legislators. Put a tax of 1 cent a foot on all film coming into California made outside the state, if the movie companies move to Florida.

Seriously, the producers are bluffing as usual—and no one should know this better than Merriam. He was on the inside when they made their bluff last summer.

Many attempts have been made to produce pictures in Florida, and all have flopped. There is no scenery. The highest point in the state is only a few hundred feet above sea level. There are no large cities to provide character extras of every type. And you can't move several million dollars of studios three thousand miles.—"Upton Sinclair's Epic News."

From Labor Viewpoint

A writer who conducts a "literary department" in a newspaper chain is responsible for the following: "Most of the arguments to which I am a party fall somewhat short of being impressive, owing to the fact that neither I nor my opponent knows what we are talking about." Well, ungrammatical language rarely is impressive.

Organized labor is the chief bulwark in the United States against communism, Lloyd K. Garrison, chairman of the former National Labor Board, said in testimony before the Senate Education and Labor Committee. Garrison indorsed the Wagner labor relations bill. "I think those employers who are out to strangle organized labor are simply playing into the hands of extremists," he said.

Complaints of a "whisky trust" and protests from wet states caused the Federal Alcohol Control Administration to relax attempts to control liquor production. Suddenly reversing its policy of attempting to limit liquor-making to estimated production, F.A.C.A., with President Roosevelt's approval, amended the distilled spirits code to allow present permit holders to increase the capacity of their plants.

In the Washington dispatches no mention is made of Secretary of Labor Perkins as a member of the committee which, under the direction of the President, is to administer the enormous work-relief appropriation. This seems to indicate that there may be ground for belief that the rumored forthcoming shake-up in the administration may include the resignation of the lady member of the cabinet. Postmaster General Farley also is reported to be preparing to retire.

One of the reasons why the House of Representatives eliminated the conscription of labor provision from the McSwain anti-war profiteering bill was that it went too far. Chairman Connery of the Labor Committee pointed out that the bill's provision freezing prices and compensation at a pre-war declaration level meant that if a worker should "ask a raise of 10 cents a week he would be subject to a \$100,000 fine and a year's imprisonment."

Because of the negligence or worse of county or state officials, a negro boy was hanged at San Quentin last week despite the fact that he was legally entitled to a stay of execution pending appeal to the Supreme Court. Probably the boy was guilty; but, guilty or not, he was deprived of his right to prove his innocence. Justice demands that a searching investigation of this case be made, and that the person or persons responsible be held to strict account.

The United States Senate has passed the "pink slip" bill, repealing the publicity provision of the income tax law. The measure already had passed the House. The income tax law provided that every person submitting an income tax return shall include a "pink slip" giving his total income. The provision was belligerently fought by wealthy individuals and corporations generally who did not want the public to know the size of their incomes. From the fight they put up for the repeal of the provision, observers would be justified in concluding that the rich regard their riches as the result of social crimes against the masses and that the size of their fortunes so acquired should be kept strictly secret.

Bruce Barton, one of Hearst's writers, emulating the master, says: "Are we attempting to buy our way out by treating the public treasury as a grab-bag? If so, the effort will not succeed. Eventually the spirit of patriotism must rise and shine—patriotism that means a willingness to give something to the country, not a noisy organized effort to get something from it." Would it be in order to suggest that Hearst start the giving by bestowing upon the country a fair discussion of the problems confronting it instead of seeking to wreck every effort made to solve the nation's difficulties? Reducing millionaires' taxes by transferring them to the producer and consumer will not qualify as "a willingness to give something to the country."

Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, wife of former Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, who delivered a public address here last week, declares that the steel workers need organization worse than anybody else, "but then, all workmen need stronger unions—now more than ever." The stronger the unions, the less labor troubles we shall have, she said, and further: "I'm strongly in favor of higher wages everywhere. Dividends and profits have increased as much as 150 per cent, but wages are still at the same low level." The Pinchots can not be accused of being "selfish labor leaders." They are in the millionaire class. Mrs. Pinchot shows an exceptionally intelligent grasp of the economic situation, and her views on organization of labor and the disparity between dividends and profits on the one hand and wages on the other hand explain the cause of present industrial unrest.

LABOR LEGISLATIVE HEADQUARTERS

Joint-Labor Legislative Headquarters are maintained in Sacramento during the session of the Legislature, which will continue till about the middle of May, in Rooms 528-9, Ochsner Building, 719 K street, telephone MAin 1036, Sacramento, California.

JEWISH IMMIGRATION IN PALESTINE

The number of immigrants registered in Palestine during 1934 was 44,143, of whom 42,359 were Jews (22,112 men and 20,247 women).

Of the Jewish immigrants, 5124, with 4578 dependants, had capital amounting to not less than £1000; 10,882 Jewish immigrants, with 11,153 dependants, came to employment. The number of Jewish immigrants dependent on persons already residing in Palestine was 6879, and the number of students whose maintenance is assured was 1893. As regards age grouping, 21,141 Jewish immigrants (11,453 men and 9688 women) were between 18 and 35 years of age, 10,905 (5605 boys and 5300 girls) were under 18, and 10,313 (5054 men and 5259 women) over 35. More than 80 per cent of the Jewish immigrants (34,700) came from European countries, including 18,024 from Poland, 6941 from Germany, 2031 from Rumania, 1598 from Greece and 1124 from Lithuania; 1964 Jews came from the Yemen and from Aden, and 1171 from the United States. As regards occupational grouping, 1911 Jewish immigrants declared on entering the country that their occupation was agricultural; 2920 were manufacturers or merchants; 5310 workers or artisans; 2948 general laborers; 601 clerical or commercial employees; 133 were employed in communications and transport; 166 were in domestic service; 1807 were engaged in liberal professions or religious occupations; and 2043 were students. The occupation of forty-eight Jewish immigrants was ill-defined, and 24,472 were of no occupation or of unknown occupation.

The total of Jewish immigrants included 4115 who had entered Palestine as travelers and had subsequently received permission to reside in the country.—"Industrial and Labor Information" (League of Nations).

The Church and Labor

With practical unanimity, the economic historians and the economists have for many years held that labor organization is necessary for the protection of the workers. The argument is very simple: The individual wage earner does not possess equal bargaining power with the individual employer; in order to obtain a reasonable measure of such equality, he must combine with his fellows and act as one moral person in the bargaining process. To bring about this condition is the main object of the Wagner bill.—Rt. Rev. Msgr. John A. Ryan.

The history of labor in America and in other countries proves that the workers can advance their own welfare only to the degree that they acquire power to bargain collectively through organization of forces. Wages are increased, hours are shortened, and working conditions improved not by the employer but through the demand labor is able to make by virtue of its strength.—Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein.

Serious conflict has arisen over the refusal of strong employing groups to recognize trade unions and their determination to limit negotiations with labor to dealings with their own employees. The reasons for labor's insistence upon a broad basis of organization and upon representation of the workers by persons chosen and paid by themselves are too plain for argument. They are precisely the same reasons that impel employers to organize and to secure the ablest representatives of their own interests, chosen and paid by themselves.—Rev. James Myers.

(Monsignor Ryan is director of the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; Rabbi Goldstein is chairman of the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and Rev. Myers is industrial secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.)

FAVOR EXTENDING P.W.A. PROGRAM

Eighty-five per cent of an independent group of technical experts favor continuation of the federal government's public works construction and over 90 per cent believe these works should be carried on for recovery rather than for relief, according to a poll of its readers made by "Engineering News-Record." Voters in the poll selected water works and sewage, grade crossings, road and street improvements, bridges, flood control, and housing as the best types of work-relief projects; voted 2 to 1 for prevailing wages instead of P.W.A. zone or nation-wide minimum rates; favored 9 to 1 that recovery construction be done by competitive contracts where possible; and voted 4 to 1 that relief lists should not be used in recruiting skilled labor.

IMPORTANT SOCIAL CONFERENCE

With its theme "Social Action Towards Social Security," the California Conference of Social Work will attract national and state welfare leaders to its twenty-seventh annual meeting in San Francisco May 5 to 9, Ray W. Smith, executive director of the Community Chest of San Francisco and chairman of the arrangements committee for the conference, announces. More than twenty kindred state and national organizations will hold meetings concurrently with the main convention, while the Community Chest executives on the Pacific Coast will meet in the bay region for several days preceding the conference.

Whether we are on the gold standard or not, every union-made dollar we spend for union label goods makes the American dollar rise on foreign exchange.

More Trouble Feared In Oil Tanker Strike As Negotiations Halt

The special mediation board appointed by Secretary of Labor Perkins to enter into negotiations with the parties to the oil tanker strike which has agitated shipping circles on the Pacific Coast for several weeks appears to have reached the limits of its persuasive powers, and is reported to have assumed an attitude of "watchful waiting" while the employers and unions attempt to fix the blame for the impasse on each other.

The unions declare that the employers have refused to meet with them in collective bargaining and the employers contend that the collective bargaining issue is "a smoke screen."

Spokesmen for the Masters, Mates and Pilots, Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Association and Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association have dispatched a telegram to President Roosevelt in an endeavor to secure his intervention in the controversy, and are awaiting a reply. The message was as follows:

Message to President

"Associated Oil, Richfield Oil, General Petroleum, Union Oil and Hillcone Oil companies are refusing their oil tanker employees the right of collective bargaining on wages, hours and working conditions, even though at the request of the mediation board preference of employment was set aside for the present.

"These companies pledged themselves last year to the National Longshoremen's Board appointed by you to negotiate and if necessary arbitrate wages, hours and working conditions.

"We were certified last January to represent the licensed and unlicensed oil tanker employees by your board, but the oil companies are refusing to meet with us for the purpose of collective bargaining, and our members are now out on strike for the sole purpose of securing their rights for collective bargaining.

Hints at General Tie-Up

"We have done our utmost to prevent the spread of this trouble, but unless the above mentioned oil companies agree to live up to their pledge of last year the situation will undoubtedly develop into a general industry tie-up and may become as bad or worse than last year.

"In order to avert such a catastrophe and for

the sake of industrial peace we have acceded to the suggestions of the mediation board, but the oil companies have nevertheless refused to meet with us in collective bargaining.

"We appeal to you at this time to take prompt action in order that paralysis of industry and commerce shall not result from the arbitrary and illegal stand of the oil companies. Please acknowledge receipt and advise."

Wide Differences Develop

The unions are reported to have receded from their demand for preferential employment for their members, but insist that strikers be returned to their former positions. The employers have refused to meet that demand.

The situation is reported to have a serious aspect, in that the strike is expected to spread in the event that the movement of "hot oil" (oil transported by strikebreakers) becomes general.

The employers' expressed willingness to take back strikers wherever possible and to give them preference in future employment is not satisfactory to the unions.

A full-page advertisement in Thursday's newspapers is taken by the oil companies affected to announce the terms under which they are determined to operate the tankers. A wage scale is published and the strikers are invited to return to work at "open-shop" conditions. They also state they are ready to receive the men, "strike or no strike, to the positions still open and without any discrimination on account of union membership or strike activity." They refuse to discharge strikebreakers, and emphasize their determination not to take strikers back except as vacancies occur.

The announcement is taken to mean that they have broken off relations with Miss Perkins' mediation board and that it is a defiance of the marine unions.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since last reports to the Labor Clarion: Allan H. Gilbert, Bookbinders and Bindery Women's Union No. 31-125; George Steele, Bricklayers' Union No. 7; Daniel J. Gorman, Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 24; Borus V. Milkov, Hospital and Institutional Workers; George W. Knauff, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; John Badderley, Bookbinders and Bindery Women's Union No. 31-125.

IN AND OUT

"You introduced a bill?" "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "It was a very successful introduction. They treated it like so many debutantes are treated—gave it a lovely reception and then forgot about it."—Washington "Evening Star."

The union label, shop card and button are as rich in tradition as the emblem of any organization in all history. It is up to trade unionists to keep it so.

Substantial Increase Is Granted to Seamen In Arbitration Award

Coincident with the announcement of the oil companies of an arbitrary scale of wages and working conditions for the personnel of the tanker ships, the board of arbitration which has been considering the demands of seamen for higher wages made public its award granting increases in pay ranging from 5 per cent in the higher brackets to 33 1/3 per cent in the lower brackets and making reductions in working hours. The award applies to seamen on coastwise and ocean-going passenger and freight vessels.

It is estimated that the total payroll for the seamen will be increased by approximately \$100,000 a month.

The award was accompanied by a formal statement by Albert Michelson, one of the members of the board, dissenting on certain aspects of the award and declaring that "it is my sincere belief that the wages awarded are too low and the hours of work too irregular and too long."

The award provides overtime payment and a new system of rules alleviating conditions of which the men had complained, according to a summary of the award issued by Chairman Paul A. Sinsheimer.

In addition to shortening of hours findings of the board provide for limitation of work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays where possible, without affecting the proper and safe navigation of the vessels.

Under the award the rates will remain in effect until September 30, and be renewed for yearly periods thereafter unless either employers or workers object.

The award does away with the hiring hall, known as the Marine Service Bureau, and provides for a labor relations board to adjust any disputes that may arise.

The award sets up the following monthly average for the various classifications of employment:

	Old	New
Able seamen	\$50.00	\$62.50
Ordinary seamen	35.00	45.00
Boatswains	60.00	75.00
Carpenters	60.00	75.00
Firemen	50.00	62.50
Wipers	37.50	50.00
Oilers and water tenders.....	60.00	72.50
Messmen and waiters.....	40.00	50.00

The wages of cooks and chefs range from \$75 to \$275 per month under the award, and stewards from \$50 to \$170.

"EXAMINER" IS RIGHT SOMETIMES

Honest workingmen, honest business men, honest industrialists are having a hard enough time as it is, without the state drafting the felons behind prison walls to wage a commercial war on freemen.—San Francisco "Examiner."

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Boys' Exposition and Carnival To Be Held at Playland-at-Beach

International Boys' Week is a splendid time for the public to become better acquainted with some of the character-building work being done for boys, when the San Francisco Boys' Club holds its Boys' Exposition and Carnival, April 29 to May 5, at Playland-at-the-Beach.

In the exposition building many of the activities being conducted in the interest of boys will be on display, and hundreds of members of the Boys' Club will take part in the various demonstrations. Each evening a different program of entertainment has been provided, in addition to boys' bands furnishing the music.

The Exposition and Carnival, which is being sponsored by the San Francisco Rotary Club in behalf of the Boys' Club, has for its object the following: To focus the attention of busy San Francisco on its boys, their needs and opportunities; to show the types of training boys are receiving in better citizenship; to demonstrate what boys can do if properly led and given a chance to make good; to prove the value of properly utilizing the boys' leisure time in constructive activities in order to prevent juvenile delinquency, and to make a boy realize his responsibility to his community and the need of being fit to assume tomorrow's civic duties.

There is no admission charge to the exposition building, and the nightly entertainment is free, but those who desire to help this good work along can patronize the various rides and concessions, the profits of which are participated in by the Boys' Club.

Labor Trouble in Wall Street For First Time in History

For the first time in history, the battle between American labor and Wall Street was brought right to the front stoop of the financial district as twenty-five New York Curb Exchange employees, discharged recently for organizational activities, picketed the Exchange Building at Trinity Place.

Organization among Exchange employees by the Office Workers' Union had been going on for the past six months. Through a secret spying system, the board of governors found out about it and twenty-five men—twenty-three of them members of the union—were fired. Although the governors offered the discharged employees their jobs back if they resigned from the union, the official statement of the board was that the men were fired not for union activities but because of business let-down.

The central demand of the union was the abolition of the "Scotch week"—one week without pay every eight weeks. Union officials denied the board's allegation that Exchange employees were not under N.R.A. Picketing is going on regularly, with six pickets on duty daily from 8:30 to closing time.

RELIEF OF POSTAL SUBSTITUTES

Asking that secretaries of local unions be authorized to communicate with senators and congressmen urging them to support H. R. 7172, by Congressman Mead of New York, a circular letter

has been addressed to the membership of organized labor by the Postal Central Council of Alameda and Contra Costa counties. The bill provides for the relief of postal substitutes, with a graduated pay scale starting at 65 cents an hour and going to the hourly rate of \$1900 a year. It also provides a ratio of one substitute for every seven regulars, "something sorely needed." Sick and vacation leave would be based on the number of hours worked.

LOSES BLUE EAGLE

N.R.A. officials have deprived L. M. Daniels of Southern Pines, N. C., of the right to display any "blue eagle" insignia in his establishment or in advertising. He was charged with violating the construction industry code by requiring his employees to work in excess of the maximum hours set by the code and failure to pay them the minimum wages specified.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION JOBLESS

The quarterly report of the International Labor Organization on unemployment in twenty-nine principal countries warrants the estimate that the total is now 22,200,000, which is 2,200,000 more than the organization's figures showed on January 1. The report said that owing to methods of compiling and estimating the figures reveal only tendencies.

Unauthorized Invitation Sent to Japanese Labor Union Official Causes State Department to Act

The State Department at Washington has nipped in the bud a movement apparently instituted by radicals in San Francisco to sponsor a lecture tour on the Coast of a Japanese named Kanju Kato, chairman of the General Committee of Trade Unions in Japan, "because his invitation apparently did not come from the right people."

According to newspaper reports, the United States consul at Yokohama has refused a passport visa to Kato to visit the United States, presumably on instructions from Washington.

Apparently Kato accepted the invitation to visit America on the understanding that it came from officials of the American Federation of Labor, as it was written on a letterhead of the A. F. of L. The title of the organization which really issued the invitation is said to be the "American Federation of Labor Committee for Unemployment Insurance," probably one of the many "paper organizations" sponsored by the Communist party.

President Vandeleur of the San Francisco Labor Council declares that he had no knowledge of plans of trade unionists of the city to entertain Kato, nor had he ever heard of that individual.

A Japanese-American labor entente was the ostensible purpose of the invitation to Kato.

Substantial Wage Increase Won By San Diego's Ferryboatmen

Increased wages, averaging over 16 per cent above former rates of pay, were awarded members of Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 12, Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association and Ferryboatmen's Union of the Pacific, San Diego division, employed by the San Diego-Coronado Ferry Company, in an arbitration award handed down Monday, April 8.

The award was made by a board of arbitration which was headed by Gordon L. Watkins, professor of economics at the University of California at Los Angeles. The case for the unions was prepared by the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau and presented before the board of arbitration by Sam Kagel of the bureau.

In total wages, the award represents an increase of 16.2 per cent above the 1934 payroll for these men and, in actual dollars, approximates \$15,404 for the sixty-three men employed by the ferry company. Increases in certain classifications ranged as high as 26 per cent.

This award constitutes the first wage scale based on collective bargaining to apply to the employees of the ferry company.

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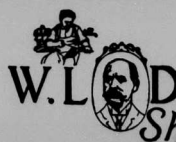
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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

George H. Moore, publisher of the Lodi "Sentinel," appointed by Governor Merriam last week to succeed Harry Hammond as state printer, will officially assume the duties of his office next Monday. Mr. Hammond, who has been publishing the Byron "Times" for more than a quarter of a century, retires from the state printership following completion of a four-year term. Moore was a linotype operator in the state's bureau of printing thirty years ago, resigning the position to go into business for himself.

Hearts of many craftsmen in the various branches of the printing industry in San Francisco were saddened when the death of Allan ("Al") H. Gilbert on April 5 became known. Mr. Gilbert was a member of Bookbinders and Bindery Women's Union, Local 31-125, and had been foreman of the bookbinding department of the printing firm of Taylor & Taylor for eighteen years. Mr. Gilbert is survived by two sisters and a brother, all of whom are residing in Texas. His funeral was last Monday from a local funeral parlor.

H. M. Tedford, well known to scores of printers in southern California, has accepted the composing room foremanship of the "Evening Journal," new Scripps paper that will make its appearance in Santa Ana about May 1. Tedford was assistant foreman on the old Los Angeles "Evening Express." Lately his Typographical Union affiliation has been with the Monrovia local. According to the Los Angeles "Citizen," the "Evening Journal" will start with four linotype machines included in its modern composing room equipment, and an up-to-the-minute pressroom. Two shifts will be worked daily on the linotypes. All the mechanical departments of the newly-born paper will be manned by union employees.

The sympathy of a legion of friends is being extended to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse A. Parker in their loss by death of their eight-months-old son. Mr. Parker is a member of the San Francisco "Examiner" composing room chapel.

John F. Dalton, president of Los Angeles Typographical Union, ran in eighth position for a seat on the Board of Education in the recent Los Angeles primary election, which qualifies him for entrance in the final election, which will be held in May. Dalton received 59,250 votes. William H.

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Henry, who led a large field of aspirants for membership on the board, was given 99,201 votes.

The Printer Who Held the Gold Clause Secrets

Between the time the decision in the gold clause cases was prepared and rendered, Mr. Clarence Edward Bright, manager of the Pearson Printing Office, 519 Eleventh street N. W., Washington, D. C., held the nation's important secret of who won that decision. Mr. Bright's firm, housed in an unpretentious building in the area between the Capitol and White House, has been the printer of Supreme Court opinions for over three-quarters of a century. The Dred Scott decision of March 6, 1857, was mechanically prepared for issue there. No judicial secrets ever slip the lips of Mr. Bright, who has headed the "Pearson Printing Office" for many years. His assistants compose the manuscripts in sections, but he personally sets the key part of the opinions and then assembles all the matter and continues in this manner until the opinions are ready to be made public by the Supreme Court. Mr. Bright is a tall, erect man with gray hair, obliging in manner, but quick and incisive in his executions. He is fond of his trade as a printer and takes seriously his ethical relationship to the judicial branch of the federal government.

Noted Colorado Woman Typo

The pension application of Emma F. Langdon was unanimously indorsed at the last meeting. Mrs. Langdon has a long and enviable record of accomplishments in the struggle for human rights over that of selfishness, greed and property rights. She first came into national prominence for her unbounded courage and fighting spirit displayed in the Cripple Creek miners' strike of 1904-5. Together with her husband, a member of Victor Typographical Union, they operated a weekly newspaper and when the miners went on strike in protest against intolerable working conditions, this young couple joined the fight on the side of the miners. Mr. Langdon, now dead, was driven from the linotype keyboard by the bayonets of the militia that served the corporate interests. Mrs. Langdon made her escape but returned to the plant that night and completed printing the paper which was issued the following day. Then she began a long and tireless tour of the state to present the case for the embattled miners of Cripple Creek. She lectured and pleaded their cause, and wrote many pamphlets on this strike. As a result of her activities she was made secretary-treasurer of the Metal Miners' Union, an office she held for over twenty years and in which her wisdom, courage and indomitable spirit were put to the severest test on many occasions. When the history of the labor movement is written the name of Emma Langdon, over thirty years a member of No. 49, will occupy a position high up among those who labored and suffered for the ideals of unionism. — "Typo Impressions" in "Colorado Labor Advocate."

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

George Bigler of the proofroom suffered a severe heart attack one day last week. His physician has ordered George to rest up.

Joe De Soto, electrician, got his hand caught in a cog wheel of the motor of a machine and had his fingers badly smashed.

Several situations were given out under the new five-day law, but in the main it looks none too good for a few of the "subs."

Employees coming to work last Saturday had to give the password to an army of officers who surrounded the building on account of a scare let-

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The executive council of the International Typographical Union has issued charters to New Orleans, La.; Birmingham, Ala., and Evansville, Ind., mailers—with about fifteen, twenty and eight men respectively in each union.

Should the 1935 convention be postponed? For reasons other than financial—yes! The 1934 convention, held in Chicago, cost \$11,067.19. A referendum election will be held on Wednesday, May 22, for or against postponing the 1935 convention. A good plan would be to hold conventions every two years only.

If disbursements continue to exceed receipts, it would appear to be but a question of time until the M. T. D. U. goes bankrupt entirely. Balance, January, 1935, \$455.34; balance, February, 1935, \$434.41. Receipts for February, \$536.90; disbursements, \$557.83. Of disbursements, the president drew \$350 back salary and \$50 for February salary. The secretary-treasurer, February salary, \$75; also trip to Newark; one three-day, another two-day trip to Philadelphia and return (business not stated), in which he charges "three days' loss of time" (presumably as a foreman), \$10 per day, and "two days' loss of time" (same reason, presumably), \$10 per day; total \$50. Other expenses attached to these trips amounted to \$44.41. All told, the secretary-treasurer for the month of February cost the M. T. D. U. \$169.41. Adding the back salary and salary of the president, these two officers drew down all but \$38.42 of the \$557.83 February disbursements. And they are staunch advocates of a mailers' international union. Only that, they assert, can prevent mailers from eventually becoming the "forgotten men" of the I. T. U. Their stewardship of the M. T. D. U. should be sufficient evidence that the I. T. U. is the mailers' best friend.

Andrew Heaphey, who has been on the sub-line for several months, has been restored to duty on the Richmond-San Rafael ferryboat service. He expects to pass examination for first mate credentials this spring.

ter being sent to somebody. Everybody managed to remember the open sesame sign, although one of the gang had a little trouble when he tried to get by when he gave the password of a certain lodge to a big Gaelic policeman.

Printers are called upon at various times to perform duties outside of their usual vocation and generally manage to fill the bill. One of the boys on the L. A. "Examiner," Fred Davis, wandered into the largest church in the southern city one Sunday night. During the service the wires in the big organ went haywire and it was shut up for the evening. The only instrument left was a little organ which had to be pumped with the feet. The regular organist did not want to work so hard, so Dr. Brougher asked if there was anyone in the audience who could fill the bill. Fred had played the organ in his neighborhood church and offered his services, which were accepted, and the meeting continued.

With the opening of the baseball season, the spendthrift sports are again forming the line to the right of the sporting editor's desk for their annual passes. And they are not all Scotch.

Machinist Tage is still on the sick list.

GORMAN DEMANDS INVESTIGATION

Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, urged a congressional investigation of the textile industry in a letter to President Roosevelt and members of Congress. While not conveying any threat of a strike, Gorman said that "one must come unless the evils of the industry are corrected quickly."

Prison Labor Bill

Widespread opposition has developed throughout the state to Assembly Bill 1041, which would put convict labor in competition with free labor, introduced in the California Legislature by Assemblyman Clark of Long Beach. Other bills of a similar nature also have met with universal protest.

The Clark bill would establish not only a convict labor industrial organization in the prisons, but to that end would force the purchase by state, city and county and other political subdivisions of these prison-made wares.

It would industrialize prisons against the mechanic who is not a prison inmate, and would set up penitentiary manufacturing plants, which, because of low costs of production, would inequitably compete with the outside merchant and manufacturer.

The bill provides that automobile plates shall be of prison manufacture and also that toys may come within the list of wares to be made by convict labor.

A superintendent of prison industries is provided for, with a salary of \$5000 a year and "all necessary expenses." He would be empowered to scrap the jute mill at San Quentin and substitute a toy-making plant. Wages would be paid to the convict workers at a rate of from 20 cents to 50 cents a day.

Labor representatives, of course, are opposing the measure, and are joined by business men, merchants and manufacturers.

ANGELO IS A LABEL BOOSTER

Salesmen who visit Angelo's Granada Restaurant, corner of Jones street and Golden Gate avenue, should make sure that their business cards bear the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council. One of these gentry received somewhat of a shock the other day when, on presenting his card, Angelo scrutinized it and then deposited it in the waste receptacle. "When you present a card or other printed matter here," he said to the astonished salesman, "see that it bears the union label." And then he showed the salesman the "bug" on printed matter of his own.

BARBER SHOP CODE UPHELD

In a majority opinion handed down on March 29, a three-judge court in the Western district of Washington in Seattle denied an injunction asked for by Joseph P. McDermott to restrain the state compliance director, the state labor compliance officer and others from seeking to enforce the code of fair competition for the barber shop trade, especially the wage and hour provisions. The plea for injunction attacked the constitutionality of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The defendants' motion to dismiss the suit was granted.

HAS NO POWER TO SUSPEND CODE

Donald R. Richberg, acting chairman of the N.I.R.B., declares that the action of the lumber code authority in calling upon its regional officials to vote on the suspension of the code "indicated a serious misunderstanding of the functions and powers of the code authority." The lumber code authority based its action on the allegation that the government's intention to withdraw the Belcher wage rate case from the Supreme Court docket was in effect the suspension of the code.

PAY BOOST AVERTS STRIKE

A 10 per cent wage increase averted a strike by 300 workers at the Artistic Shirt Company in Troy, N. Y.

GARAGE EMPLOYEES WILL DANCE

The Garage Employees' Union, which has been making rapid strides in organization work recently, will give a ball on the evening of Saturday, April 27, at Eagles' Hall, Golden Gate avenue. A cordial invitation is extended to all union men and women and their friends.

DIESEL ENGINES IN AIRPLANES

Reports long current that Germany has perfected use of the oil-burning Diesel engine for airplanes were confirmed recently by an announcement which said the Lufthansa Air Company has made the first successful and complete demonstration of the engine's efficiency.

Central Valley Water Project

Possible Under Work Relief Act

The \$4,880,000,000 work-relief bill, as it finally cleared Congress, was in a form that would permit approval of California's Central Valley project for construction.

California's twenty representatives lined up solidly behind the conference report, which had eliminated a Senate amendment that would have jeopardized the chances for the \$170,000,000 water and power development on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers.

Amusement Trades of Seattle

Win After Long-Drawn-Out Fight

After battling for thirteen years, John Danz has signed an agreement with the amusement trades in Seattle to unionize the theaters operated by the Sterling Chain, of which he is the head. The agreement was signed in the presence of Mr. Horning, compliance director of the N.R.A., in the latter's office on Thursday of last week, according to the "Labor News."

The theaters affected by the agreement are the Rex, Roosevelt, Capitol, Colonial and Winter Garden.


Mexican Federation of Labor

May Meet With California Body

Addressing the Federated Trades Council of San Diego recently, John S. Horn of Los Angeles, special representative of the International Brewery Workers' Union, said that the Confederacion Regional Obreros Mexicanos, as the Mexican Federation of Labor is called, may hold its 1935 national convention in Tijuana, the Mexican border town near San Diego.

Horn told delegates that "nothing will bring so much publicity to San Diego and your exposition as will this great convention of Mexican workers with perhaps 2000 delegates, even though their official sessions will be held in Tijuana."

Horn, as a fraternal delegate to the C.R.O.M. convention in Mexico City, has been asked by secretary Paul Scharrenberg of the California Federation of Labor to contact the Mexican labor movement and endeavor to arrange for the convention. If the plans mature a joint session of the State Federation of Labor and the C.R.O.M. is expected to be held either at Tijuana or San Diego during the State Federation convention week in September.



ALWAYS FAIR

SINCE 1898

GREAT VALUES—WE'LL EXPECT YOU

624 MKT. ST. **BOSS** YOUR TAILOR

Reactionary Governor

Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, arch-foe of striking workers, does not believe in allowing citizens to vote on measures affecting their welfare. On March 22 Talmadge vetoed a legislative measure that would have submitted to the voters a constitutional amendment to provide pensions for persons over 65 years of age.

"I am opposed to all pensions except for soldiers," the governor declaimed. "Pensions tend to discourage thrift," he added.

Talmadge's veto was sustained by the state Senate. Previously the House had overridden the veto.

Following a precedent set during the national textile strike last September, Talmadge recently ordered out the militia in the strike of the Callaway mills workers. During the national textile walkout Talmadge's troops did everything possible to help the employers defeat the workers.

ARRAIGNED FOR CONTEMPT

Contempt charges were filed against six striking marble quarry workers at Carthage, Mo., for alleged violation of a Circuit Court injunction restraining them from interfering with operation of a quarry. The strike began a number of weeks ago in a dispute over recognition of the union. Since then more than a score of strikers have been charged with contempt of court.

TUGBOAT MEN SIGN AGREEMENT

An agreement between tug firemen and linemen in the towing industry and the Great Lakes Towing Company was signed after two days of negotiations at Cleveland, Ohio.



Look for this Stamp

The only Genuine Union Shoe Label

Union Label Shoes
At BENDER'S
\$4.00—Work or Dress Shoes—\$6.50
UNION CLERKS
BENDER'S
"The Family Shoe Store"
2412 MISSION STREET (Near Twentieth)

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held in the Labor Temple Friday Evening, April 5, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President E. D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Brewery Drivers No. 227, Dan Martin, additional delegate; United Laborers No. 261, William Edminster, vice Paul Keith; Chauffeurs No. 265, George Kelly, vice H. Jones. Delegates seated. Application for affiliation of Painters No. 1158, referred to the Organizing Committee.

Communications—Filed—Supervisor James B. McSheehy, submitting a statement giving numerous reasons why he voted against holding the proposed world's fair on the shoals site, adjacent to Yerba Buena Island; among reasons recited at length are 310 acres available, with seventy-five acres for a lagoon, only one-half space as compared with 1915 fair site; site covered by eleven feet of water; must be brought up to fifteen feet above water, at a cost of two and one-half million dollars, providing little employment for labor; most of the transportation would be provided by Southern Pacific Company, which would have a monopoly; no place for parking automobiles; as an airport, after the fair, it would be too small; the climate would be unsuitable, being too windy for nearly the whole year; no permanent benefits would accrue to San Francisco, as after the 1915 fair; fire hazard great and fire protection inadequate, etc. President Green of the American Federation of Labor, stating he has referred to the legislative committee question of taxation of wines, reduction of which was asked for by this Council recently. Scope circulars for civil service examinations for general maintenance foreman, also for

X-ray technician. Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410, asking for a demand for the union button of salesmen in stores. Electrical Workers No. 151, claiming jurisdiction being violated by Daly City station of Radio Press Corporation. Central Council of Irish Republican Clubs, inviting unions and members to turn out in their parade on Easter Sunday, April 21, from Knights of the Red Branch Hall to St. Patrick's Church.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage Scale and Agreement of Bay District Joint Auxiliary 119-125, 24. Also complaint of Electrical Workers No. 151 against Radio Press Corporation. (Unions contributing to Jackson miners, see list below.)

Referred to Officers—American Federation of Labor, relative to wage increase requested by the Cemetery Employees.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended placing the West Coast Macaroni Company on the "We Don't Patronize List." Indorsed proposed wage scale of Cracker Bakers No. 125, subject to the usual conditions. Application of Building Trades Council to declare Bernard R. Kerns, filling station operator, to be unfair, referred to Representative James Ricketts and president of the Labor Council. Delegates Kidwell, Vandeleur and Army appointed a sub-committee to assist Dairy and Creamery Workers No. 304 in their controversy with unfair milk producers. Laundry Wagon Drivers' controversy with employers, recommended that letter be sent to Board of Trade of Laundry Industry asking for decision on interpretation of Section 6 of the existing agreement. Recommended that the donation of Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trade Union Promotional League for benefit of the Junior Union be turned over to the treasurer of said Junior Union. Recommended that the "We Don't Patronize List" be revised and that unions interested be cited to appear before committee. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Window Cleaners' protest against S.E.R.A. workers doing window cleaning below scale of union; ask Council to protest. Creamery Workers have members out on strike in Marin County. Culinary unions are engaged in boycotting Woolworth's and Kress's stores, and ask moral support of working people; Judge Shortall rendered a favorable decision in a picketing case, and refused to issue injunction. Laundry Workers are making progress. Electrical Workers report activities of dual union in shipyards and on waterfront. Longshoremen are assisting other unions in various ways; ex-President Holman, who was deposed from office, has sought to organize dual union, and was arrested for violating employment agency law, seeking to place non-union men on unloading ships; employers co-operate with them in closing operations when meetings of union are held. Pastemakers ask union people not to buy products manufactured by West Coast Macaroni Company. Garage men are progressing. Upholsterers No. 28 are successfully boycotting the Kroehler Manufacturing Company furniture and furniture of Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company. Street Car Men, Division 518, is preparing for great campaign and ask voters to vote "yes" on No. 8 on the ballot, providing for prohibition of operation of street cars by one man. Journeymen Tailors are making progress; have signed up the tailoring firms of McMahon & Keyer, and Stiegeler Bros.; request demand for their label. Filling Station Employees thank for assistance in refusing to buy gas at McKale's stations. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 report the tanker strike situation in same condition and mediation board active; a convention of maritime unions will be held at Seattle to form a Coast federation.

The chair reminded delegates of their duty at the special election to be held May 2.

Law and Legislative Committee announced committee will consider ballot propositions

Culinary Notes

Next Saturday the culinary unions will send a big delegation to the town of Jackson. Everybody who can make that a date should join the delegation.

The Geneva Restaurant, on San Jose avenue, No. 2298, is O. K. and will have our house card. A mistake was made in the location of this house in last week's article.

The Pisco Punch lost its injunction suit against our unions, so the news vender is still selling the Labor Clarion outside this dump.

The Niantic, 501 Sansome street, is unfair and has a news vender outside.

The Versailles, 810 Larkin street, is another one that has a news vender.

The El Capitan, 1172 Market street, has reopened. This house is O. K. and has a house card. Stay away from the Mission Hotel. This house has been unfair to our unions for years.

The Kamokila Club, on Bush street, is to reopen, this time with a full union crew.

Sid's, 1775 Fulton, is opening with a full union crew. Workers around the car barn on Fulton take notice. It is O. K. to eat in this place.

Stay out of all Clinton's, Foster's, White Log Taverns, and the Roosevelt, on Fifth street at Mission. Also tell all your friends, especially the ladies, that all Kress and Woolworth 5- and 10-cent stores are unfair to all organized labor, and on no account to spend any money in any of these stores. Remember, the union house card, button and label are your protection against exploitation.

Wednesday evening, and invites delegates to attend meeting of committee for expression of their views.

Union Label Section reported activities of the section in spreading the gospel of the union label, and called special attention to the campaign for the label of the United Garment Workers.

Organizing Committee will meet next Wednesday evening, to consider question of organizing certain men claimed by various organizations.

New Business—Moved that West Coast Macaroni Company be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List"; carried. Moved that Hollywood Dry Corporation be removed from the said list; carried. Moved also that the Mutual Stores be removed from the list; carried.

Note: Unions interested in the boycotts on the American Tobacco Company, the E. Goss & Co. Cigar Manufacturing Company, Purity Chain Stores, and Sutro Baths are notified to appear before the Executive Committee of the Council next Monday evening, to show cause why the names of these concerns should not be removed from the active unfair list.

Receipts, \$814.00; expenditures, \$450.18.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note: The following unions contributed to the Jackson miners during the past week: Bottlers No. 293, Machinists No. 68, Ice Drivers No. 519, Motion Picture Projectionists, Laundry Workers, Teamsters No. 85, Operating Engineers No. 64 and No. 64B, Waiters No. 30, Janitors No. 9 and Window Cleaners No. 44.

Note: Demand the union label, union card and union button when making purchases or hiring labor or services; and patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. A. O'C.

FEDERAL RELIEF CASES DECREASE

Federal relief rolls declined 239,428 persons from January to February, Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins announces.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Company.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.
Purity Chain Stores.
George W. Robinson Company, 389 Clementina.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)
S. H. Kress Company Stores.
Standard Oil Company.
Sutro Baths.
The Mutual Stores Company.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Company.
Union Furniture Company, 2075 Mission.
Woolworth's Stores.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair

Federation of Labor Favors Recovery Act

In a circular letter addressed to the central labor councils and local unions in California, the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor says:

"There is pending before the California Legislature Assembly Bill No. 1 (Senate Bill No. 66), known as the California Recovery Act of 1935. The purpose of the bill is to provide the machinery of co-operation between the federal and state governments in attaining the objectives of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"The American Federation of Labor is unanimously on record in favor of the N.R.A. and the California State Federation of Labor is following the lead of the parent organization.

"The United States Congress is now considering new legislation to succeed the present N.R.A. Changes have been recommended to strengthen the law, based on the experiences of the past. It is certainly a better plan to consolidate the known gains and press onward to higher levels, rather than to allow the N.R.A. to lapse because of objections to some of the features of the law. The abolition of child labor, the marked reduction of the hours of labor in many industries, and the establishment of definite minimum wages have contributed materially to the well-being of the workers in this land.

"The labor movement has led in the contests for economic betterment. Whenever progressive legislation has been adopted the benefits have accrued to both unionists and non-unionists. Obviously there can not be discrimination, and organized labor has been glad to prove of service to all of those who toil. It is self-evident that in those industries where collective bargaining does not yet prevail the abolishment of all governmental standards would result disastrously to those who are without union protection during this period of business depression.

"Too often there is failure to consider the advantages of fair competition for employers and the inadvisability of returning to the rule of the jungle, which rule is frequently based on long hours for seven days a week, and a wage near or below the poverty line. The N.R.A. stands straight for the recognition of fundamental human rights.

"The proposed California Recovery Act declares that there is both a national and state emergency; that the improvement of the standards of labor, the rehabilitation of industry and the elimination of unfair competitive practices will be in accord with public policy, and that national codes can become effective as state codes, and truly representative industrial groups can petition the governor for state codes.

"The California State Federation of Labor earnestly requests all central labor councils and each local union to write to the senators and assemblymen in Sacramento urging the passage of Assembly Bill No. 1 and its companion bill, Senate

Bill No. 66. The solidifying of organized labor's voice in this important matter will prove of tremendous value when the time to vote comes around.

"There is some opposition to the proposed California Recovery Act of 1935 on the ground that the Legislature should await the action of Congress. If this is done, confusion in regard to code enforcement will follow, and Californians would have no opportunity to assist the federal law until 1937, two years hence.

"Trade unionists have rightly objected to the lack of code enforcement. This is the time to remove the source of complaint by aiding the federal and state governments to join their forces in a practical way, and thus give both employers and employees the protection contemplated by the N.R.A.

"If individual trade unionists will also write to California legislators the group action will be tremendously augmented."

Strike in Rubber Plants Near, According to President Green

The first major break in President Roosevelt's industrial truce—a strike in three large Akron, Ohio, rubber plants—is declared to be "imminent" by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Labor claims the strike would be to force the rubber manufacturers to abide by a decision of the National Labor Relations Board ordering plant elections for collective bargaining representatives.

The Goodrich and Firestone companies have asked the Circuit Court of Appeals for a review of the labor board's decision.

The Federation has ordered strike votes at all three plants.

Employer Fleeing From Strike Must Re-employ Former Workers

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered Resnick Bros., former New York City pocketbook manufacturers, to re-employ at its new Syracuse, N. Y., factory as many of its Holyoke, Mass., employees as want to move.

The company also was ordered to deal with the International Pocketbook Workers' Union for those employees who move. If there is insufficient work at Syracuse for all Holyoke employees who want to move, those left out are to be placed on a preferential list for re-employment.

The company abandoned its New York plant and has announced its intention of shutting up shop in Holyoke since a strike at those two plants last September. At first the company met representatives of the Holyoke employees, but later refused to meet the union.

Horrors of Chinatown Described by Worker

The following article, captioned "Horrors of San Francisco Chinatown," is from the pen of Jennie Matyas, organizer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, printed in "Justice," official journal of the union:

"Our Chinese Branch is fighting against huge odds—Chinese 'discipline' and rigid enslavement of tong rule. Fee, our organizer, is endeavoring all he can to get new members, especially among those who until now appeared to be unapproachable.

"We have at last succeeded in persuading two of our Chinese members to make out a statement on code chiseling in their factories for Mr. Pruder of the local Cotton Garment Code Authority. Through these statements we may now be able to check up on other violations, and a check or two in pay collected from their employers might loosen some of the other frightfully silent Chinese workers.

\$12.56 for 144 Hours

"And chiseling, as you may well imagine, is rampant. One of the workers who testified received \$12.56 for 144 hours of work. The other fellow, working on overalls, makes on the average \$3.50 a week, out of which \$1.50 is deducted for board. In many of the overall shops where men are employed they have a system whereby the employer supplies lunch and dinner to the workers at \$1.50 per week. The workers sleep at home, but for the rest they live in the shops. They eat there, work there, play mah jong there—and just try and get them. When the patrol committee comes in, after work hours, all is quiet on the Chinese front! Not a soul working—all are playing mah jong. When work stops and play begins, however, is anybody's guess.

Workers' "Homes"

"When the worker becomes tired and is about ready to fall off to sleep—about midnight or 1 or 2 in the morning—he goes to his home to sleep. Home! A single room, about the size of one of our small bedrooms, with half a dozen bunks arranged in tiers—like the cheapest berths on board the cheapest ships. Thus they live. And even in these crowded bunk rooms there are children, and frequently machines where home-work is done.

"The Chinese situation, of course, is a serious menace to the entire local market. Our employers are watching Chinatown with eager eyes. Little by little, Chinatown is beginning to encroach on the better garments, and that's something which we should watch with keen attention ourselves."

The union label is the stamp of quality.

WITH THE NEW DEAL WHEN PURCHASING HOME PRODUCTS



Printing . . . Book-binding . . . Photo-Engraving . . . Cuts Stereotyping . . . Electrotyping . . . Mailing

Ask for the above emblem, which represents the product of Unions affiliated with the

Allied Printing Trades Council

A Symbol of Fair Conditions for the Worker

QUALITY vs. CHEAPNESS

**Maintaining Our Reputation for Quality
Cleaning and Finishing at Moderate Prices**

**Our Process of Careful Cleaning and Expert
Finishing Makes Your Clothes Wear Longer**

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PARISIAN

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Union Label Section

By THOMAS A. ROTELL, Secretary

Again the Pastemakers have come to the front in opposing an unscrupulous firm that thinks that the laws of this country do not mean anything. The Pastemakers have by every honorable means endeavored to unionize the employees of the West Coast Macaroni Company of Oakland, but have met with naught but antagonistic action on their part. We therefore appeal to the members of organized labor and their friends not to purchase any of the products that are manufactured by this unfair firm. Their products are distributed under the trade name, "Perfection Brand." All other pastes and macaroni manufactured in the Bay area are fair, giving you a large number of brands that you can choose from. Remember the West Coast Macaroni Company of Oakland is unfair.

Not one cent of union-earned money for non-union goods!

Barbers' Union is making great strides in organizing the non-union shops in San Francisco. They request that you see the union shop card on display before you enter the barber shop.

A conscientious union man or woman does not buy non-union.

The fight of the Filling Station Employees against McKale's, Inc., is having good effect in curtailing the sales of this unfair service station firm. Continue to return the credit cards that are issued by this firm and chances are that McKale's, Inc., will see the wisdom of having a service force that are members of the Filling Station Employees. Until they are organized, patronize stations that display the union card of the Filling Station Employees' Union.

In unity there is strength.

The culinary crafts are still fighting Kress's and Woolworth's stores. There is no need for us to patronize these stores so long as we can go a few doors on either side of them and buy the same things that we can get in these unfair stores. The Roosevelt Grill, located at Fifth and Mission streets, is still unfair, and the picket is back on the job there. In absence of the picket do not go in there to eat, for the picket may be at lunch. As long as there is no union house card on display it is non-union. Some of our own people that work in that district have been seen eating there. The least we can do is to be true to ourselves and the labor movement and go elsewhere to eat. Co-operation will win this place over.

Employ union workers. Demand the union label, union card and union button.

Looks like the boys are wearing hats again. The Hatters report an increase in business. Let's keep up the good work and look for the Hatters' label under the leather when purchasing hats. Also ask the clerk to show his button or card when he is serving you.

Day by day we are getting stronger and stronger. Organization is doing it.

The non-union shops have prospered and flourished in the past to a great extent by the patronage of the non-thinking and careless members of organized labor. Now is the time to end this. This can never be accomplished by simply writing and talking about it. Decisive action must be taken. Will power and intelligence must be used. Union-earned money must support the union shops and thereby show the non-union employers and their non-union employees that organized labor is a power—a power that has awakened and that has determined to fight its enemies with its deadliest weapon—purchasing power. Demanding the union label, shop card and button when spending union-earned money now will accom-

plish with curtailed purchasing power more than ever before was accomplished in times of plenty.

If your organization is not at present affiliated with the Union Label Section it should do so immediately and help us to educate our people in the cause of the union label, union card and union working button. Organization is necessary for education. Let us organize in a solid unit of education through the Union Label Section.

MONTGOMERY WARD LOSES EMBLEM

N.R.A. has taken the "blue eagle" away from the vast Montgomery Ward mail order concern for failure to "pay dues." The company is the largest ever to suffer from the claws of the bird that General Hugh Johnson said is as "dead as a dodo." Montgomery Ward, it was stated, "failed to pay its equitable contribution to the costs of administering the code for the retail trade, to which it is subject."

Arbitration Proceedings Between Butcher Workmen and Employers

To hear and pass upon a demand of Butchers' Union No. 115, comprising employees of the retail butcher shops, for a wage increase of \$2 a week, with straight time of eight hours a day, a board of arbitration will convene on Wednesday next. The employers in the controversy will be represented by the Butchers' Board of Trade.

The arbitration board will be composed of Dr. Calkins, chairman; R. N. Weiss, representing the Butchers' Board of Trade, and Joseph Y. Henderson, who will represent the union.

The case of the union will be presented by M. S. Maxwell, its secretary, and the Butchers' Board of Trade will be represented by Chancellor Grady, executive secretary of that organization.

Newspaper Guild Wins

After being on strike since November 17, members of the American Newspaper Guild won a sweeping victory when it settled its controversy with the Newark morning "Ledger," according to "Labor."

The settlement provided for the immediate discharge of all "scabs" and the re-employment of the thirty-five Guild members who had gone on strike last fall.

Trustees in charge of the "Ledger's" affairs also agreed to the establishment of a three-man arbitration board with final power to rule on all questions of vacations, sick leaves, dismissal notices and complaints of discrimination against active Guild members.

The "Ledger" plant has been picketed constantly by Guild members since the strike began. Vice-Chancellor M. J. Berry of the New Jersey Chancery Court issued a vicious injunction restraining the strikers from picketing or using the radio or press to inform the public of the controversy.

Declaring that the writ was a threat to free press, free assembly and free speech, the strikers, led by Heywood Broun, national president of the Guild and nationally-famous columnist, openly violated the court's arbitrary edict. No arrests were made.

INCREASED RAILROAD BUSINESS

Reflecting the rapid growth in patronage of its system-wide collection and delivery service, the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1934, for the first time since 1925, increased its less-than-carload freight traffic over the preceding year.



Hurry
as they will,
they do need
help

Busy feet can't
cover *all* the ground.
They need the help that a
telephone alone can give.
Have you a telephone in
your home?



THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE
AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 444 Bush Street, Telephone GARfield 9000